

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Fiscal year 2024

(For the year ended March 31, 2025)

Penta-Ocean Construction Co., Ltd.

Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Balance Sheets

Penta-Ocean Construction Co., Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries
As of March 31, 2024 and 2025

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2025	2025
Current assets:			
Cash and deposits (Note 22)	¥ 60,148	¥ 57,270	\$ 383,002
Securities (Notes 3(3), 8, 9 and 22)	42	—	—
Trade receivables: (Notes 12 and 22)			
Notes	1,841	3,107	20,780
Accounts	333,445	394,147	2,635,904
Inventories: (Note 3(5))			
Costs on uncompleted construction contracts	15,316	16,197	108,317
Real estate for sale and development projects in progress	1,192	440	2,942
Other	6,112	5,166	34,546
Other	11,085	8,149	54,495
Allowance for doubtful accounts (Note 3(9))	(340)	(444)	(2,966)
Total current assets	428,841	484,032	3,237,020
Non-current assets:			
Property, plant and equipment: (Notes 3(6) and 3(8))			
Land	33,426	33,454	223,730
Buildings and structures	41,364	41,547	277,850
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	26,464	28,020	187,388
Dredgers and vessels	110,168	113,278	757,557
Construction in progress	4,028	46,124	308,458
Total property, plant and equipment	215,450	262,423	1,754,983
Less: accumulated depreciation	(119,172)	(125,111)	(836,693)
Property, plant and equipment - net	96,278	137,312	918,290
Intangible assets (Notes 3(7) and 3(17))	2,498	2,089	13,972
Investments and other assets:			
Investment securities (Notes 3(3), 8, 9 and 22)	24,852	22,476	150,310
Deferred tax assets (Note 20)	3,572	3,460	23,137
Net defined benefit asset (Note 21)	6,955	7,668	51,278
Other (Note 9)	7,318	7,334	49,052
Allowance for doubtful accounts (Note 3(9))	(4,285)	(4,243)	(28,375)
Total investments and other assets	38,412	36,695	245,402
Total non-current assets	137,188	176,096	1,177,664
Total assets	¥566,029	¥660,128	\$4,414,684

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2025	2025
Current liabilities:			
Short-term loans payable (Note 10)	¥ 33,084	¥ 47,239	\$ 315,920
Commercial papers (Note 10)	—	9,961	66,617
Current portion of long-term loans payable and bonds payable (Note 10)	10,622	19,772	132,228
Trade payable:			
Accounts	143,990	173,513	1,160,389
Advance received on uncompleted construction contracts (Note 12)	43,200	30,389	203,229
Deposits received	65,302	81,519	545,171
Income taxes payable	8,224	2,783	18,615
Provision for loss on construction contracts (Note 3(12))	8,699	6,192	41,407
Provision for warranties for completed construction (Note 3(10))	1,280	1,253	8,378
Provision for bonuses (Note 3(11))	3,259	3,325	22,235
Other	3,345	2,901	19,395
Total current liabilities	321,005	378,847	2,533,584
Non-current liabilities:			
Bonds payable (Notes 10 and 22)	41,000	31,000	207,316
Long-term loans payable (Notes 10 and 22)	25,611	58,503	391,247
Provision for board benefit trust (Note 3(13))	423	492	3,293
Net defined benefit liability (Notes 3(14) and 21)	801	1,246	8,333
Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation (Note 11(2))	3,680	3,788	25,331
Other	445	14,130	94,495
Total non-current liabilities	71,960	109,159	730,015
Total liabilities	392,965	488,006	3,263,599
Commitments and contingent liabilities (Note 19)			
Net assets:			
Shareholders' equity:			
Capital stock	30,450	30,450	203,638
Authorized - 599,135,000 shares			
Issued shares - 286,013,910 shares 2024 and 2025			
Capital surplus (Note 11(1))	18,387	18,387	122,964
Retained earnings (Note 11(1))	108,949	111,157	743,369
Less: Treasury shares (Note 7(1))	(774)	(2,761)	(18,456)
Total shareholders' equity	157,012	157,233	1,051,515
Accumulated other comprehensive income:			
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities (Notes 3(3) and 11(3))	6,268	5,007	33,488
Deferred gains or losses on hedges (Note 3(16))	23	14	92
Revaluation reserve for land (Note 11(2))	3,977	3,870	25,879
Foreign currency translation adjustment (Note 3(2))	3,115	3,512	23,479
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans (Notes 3(14) and 21)	2,613	2,426	16,227
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	15,996	14,829	99,165
Non-controlling interests	56	60	405
Total net assets	173,064	172,122	1,151,085
Total liabilities and net assets	¥566,029	¥660,128	\$4,414,684

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statements of Income

Penta-Ocean Construction Co., Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries
For the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2025	2025
Construction business: (Notes 3(15), 4 and 12)			
Net sales	¥600,834	¥703,077	\$4,701,914
Cost of sales	550,893	658,920	4,406,610
Gross profit	49,941	44,157	295,304
Other:			
Net sales	16,874	24,415	163,274
Cost of sales	13,488	20,990	140,369
Gross profit	3,386	3,425	22,905
Total:			
Total net sales	617,708	727,492	4,865,188
Total cost of sales	564,381	679,910	4,546,979
Total gross profit	53,327	47,582	318,209
Selling, general and administrative expenses	24,175	25,884	173,103
Operating profit	29,152	21,698	145,106
Non-operating income:			
Interest and dividends income	892	761	5,089
Foreign exchange gains	235	—	—
Other	203	226	1,513
	1,330	987	6,602
Non-operating expenses:			
Interest expenses	1,990	2,357	15,764
Equity in losses of affiliates	549	554	3,706
Foreign exchange losses	—	530	3,546
Other	722	405	2,701
	3,261	3,846	25,717
Ordinary income	27,221	18,839	125,991
Extraordinary income (Note 13)	1,265	1,314	8,787
Extraordinary losses (Note 14)	1,079	886	5,925
Income before income taxes	27,407	19,267	128,853
Income taxes : (Notes 3(19) and 20)			
Current	9,071	6,189	41,387
Deferred	513	611	4,089
	9,584	6,800	45,476
Net income attributable to:	17,823	12,467	83,377
Non-controlling interests	(53)	7	49
Owners of parent	¥ 17,876	¥ 12,460	\$ 83,328
	Yen		U.S. dollars
Net income attributable to owners of parent per share of common stock (Note 24)			
Basic	¥62.73	¥44.12	\$0.30

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Penta-Ocean Construction Co., Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries
For the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2025	2025
Net income	¥17,823	¥12,467	\$83,377
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	2,451	(1,261)	(8,430)
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	(819)	(9)	(63)
Revaluation reserve for land	—	(108)	(723)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	1,105	71	475
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	2,362	(187)	(1,249)
Share of other comprehensive income of affiliates accounted for using the equity method	310	324	2,155
Total other comprehensive income (Note 16)	5,409	(1,171)	(7,835)
Comprehensive income	¥23,232	¥11,296	\$75,542
(Breakdown)			
Comprehensive income attributable to owners of parent	¥23,284	¥11,291	\$75,511
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	(52)	5	31

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

Penta-Ocean Construction Co., Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries

For the year ended March 31, 2024

	Millions of yen				
	Shareholders' equity				
	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury shares	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at the beginning of current period	¥30,450	¥18,387	¥ 97,932	¥(512)	¥146,257
Changes of items during period					
Dividends of surplus			(6,859)		(6,859)
Net income attributable to owners of parent			17,876		17,876
Reversal of revaluation reserve for land					—
Purchase of treasury shares				(304)	(304)
Disposal of treasury shares				42	42
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity					
Total changes of items during period	—	—	11,017	(262)	10,755
Balance at the end of current period	¥30,450	¥18,387	¥108,949	¥(774)	¥157,012

	Millions of yen							
	Accumulated other comprehensive income							Total net assets
	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gains or losses on hedges	Revaluation reserve for land	Foreign currency translation adjustment	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Total accumulated other comprehensive income	Non-controlling interests	
Balance at the beginning of current period	¥3,817	¥842	¥3,977	¥1,700	¥ 252	¥10,588	¥109	¥156,954
Changes of items during period								
Dividends of surplus								(6,859)
Net income attributable to owners of parent								17,876
Reversal of revaluation reserve for land								—
Purchase of treasury shares								(304)
Disposal of treasury shares								42
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	2,451	(819)	—	1,415	2,361	5,408	(53)	5,355
Total changes of items during period	2,451	(819)	—	1,415	2,361	5,408	(53)	16,110
Balance at the end of current period	¥6,268	¥ 23	¥3,977	¥3,115	¥2,613	¥15,996	¥ 56	¥173,064

For the year ended March 31, 2025

	Millions of yen				
	Shareholders' equity				
	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury shares	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at the beginning of current period	¥30,450	¥18,387	¥108,949	¥ (774)	¥157,011
Changes of items during period					
Dividends of surplus			(10,252)		(10,252)
Net income attributable to owners of parent			12,460		12,460
Reversal of revaluation reserve for land			(0)		(0)
Purchase of treasury shares				(2,000)	(2,000)
Disposal of treasury shares				13	13
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity					
Total changes of items during period	—	—	2,208	(1,986)	222
Balance at the end of current period	¥30,450	¥18,387	¥111,157	¥(2,761)	¥157,233

	Millions of yen							
	Accumulated other comprehensive income							Total net assets
	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gains or losses on hedges	Revaluation reserve for land	Foreign currency translation adjustment	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Total accumulated other comprehensive income	Non-controlling interests	
Balance at the beginning of current period	¥6,268	¥23	¥3,977	¥3,115	¥2,613	¥15,996	¥56	¥173,063
Changes of items during period								
Dividends of surplus								(10,252)
Net income attributable to owners of parent								12,460
Reversal of revaluation reserve for land								(0)
Purchase of treasury shares								(2,000)
Disposal of treasury shares								14
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	(1,261)	(9)	(107)	397	(187)	(1,167)	4	(1,163)
Total changes of items during period	(1,261)	(9)	(107)	397	(187)	(1,167)	4	(941)
Balance at the end of current period	¥5,007	¥14	¥3,870	¥3,512	¥2,426	¥14,829	¥60	¥172,122

For the year ended March 31, 2025

	Thousands of U.S. dollars				
	Shareholders' equity				
	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury shares	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at the beginning of current period	\$203,638	\$122,964	\$728,606	\$(5,172)	\$1,050,036
Changes of items during period					
Dividends of surplus			(68,562)		(68,562)
Net income attributable to owners of parent			83,328		83,328
Reversal of revaluation reserve for land			(3)		(3)
Purchase of treasury shares				(13,376)	(13,376)
Disposal of treasury shares				92	92
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity					
Total changes of items during period	—	—	14,763	(13,284)	1,479
Balance at the end of current period	\$203,638	\$122,964	\$743,369	\$(18,456)	\$1,051,515

	Thousands of U.S. dollars							
	Accumulated other comprehensive income							Total net assets
	Valuation difference on available-for-sale	Deferred gains or losses on hedges	Revaluation reserve for land	Foreign currency translation adjustment	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Total accumulated other comprehensive income	Non-controlling interests	
Balance at the beginning of current period	\$41,918	\$155	\$26,599	\$20,831	\$17,476	\$106,979	\$374	\$1,157,389
Changes of items during period								
Dividends of surplus								(68,562)
Net income attributable to owners of parent								83,328
Reversal of revaluation reserve for land								(3)
Purchase of treasury shares								(13,376)
Disposal of treasury shares								92
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	(8,430)	(63)	(720)	2,648	(1,249)	(7,814)	31	(7,783)
Total changes of items during period	(8,430)	(63)	(720)	2,648	(1,249)	(7,814)	31	(6,304)
Balance at the end of current period	\$33,488	\$ 92	\$25,879	\$23,479	\$16,227	\$99,165	\$405	\$1,151,085

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Penta-Ocean Construction Co., Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries
For the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2025	2025
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Income before income taxes	¥27,407	¥19,267	\$128,853
Adjustment to reconcile income before income taxes to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	7,565	8,681	58,055
Impairment loss	893	542	3,623
Amortization of goodwill	335	214	1,434
Increase (decrease) in allowance for doubtful accounts	456	61	410
Increase (decrease) in net defined benefit liability	337	171	1,144
Decrease (increase) in net defined benefit asset	(443)	(662)	(4,426)
Interest and dividends income	(892)	(761)	(5,089)
Interest expenses	1,990	2,357	15,764
Foreign exchange losses (gains)	(1,072)	17	110
Equity in (earnings) losses of affiliates	549	554	3,706
Loss (gain) on sales of property, plant and equipment	(203)	(52)	(350)
Loss (gain) on sales of investment securities	(1,062)	(1,248)	(8,343)
Change in assets and liabilities:			
Decrease (increase) in notes and accounts receivable-trade	(30,191)	(59,909)	(400,648)
Decrease (increase) in costs on uncompleted construction contracts	(4,220)	(865)	(5,784)
Decrease (increase) in real estate for sale and development projects in progress			
—and other inventories	(1,425)	1,685	11,271
Increase (decrease) in notes and accounts payable-trade	13,860	17,884	119,601
Increase (decrease) in advances received on uncompleted construction contracts	(7,615)	(12,873)	(86,088)
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable-other	(12,692)	(1,557)	(10,412)
Increase (decrease) in deposits received	14,099	16,218	108,457
Increase (decrease) in other provision	(1,794)	(2,464)	(16,485)
Other, net	6,842	2,536	16,954
Subtotal	12,724	(10,204)	(68,243)
Interest and dividends income received	905	788	5,272
Interest expenses paid	(1,900)	(2,307)	(15,429)
Income taxes paid	(2,589)	(11,609)	(77,635)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	9,140	(23,332)	(156,035)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Payments into time deposits	(3,320)	(529)	(3,536)
Proceeds from withdrawal of time deposits	5,978	629	4,205
Purchase of short-term and long-term investment securities	(28)	(564)	(3,771)
Proceeds from sales and redemption of short-term and long-term investment securities	1,896	2,277	15,230
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(10,887)	(38,151)	(255,140)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	231	60	404
Collection of loans receivable	7	7	44
Proceeds from long-term deposits received	—	13,723	91,778
Other, net	(283)	(668)	(4,475)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(6,406)	(23,216)	(155,261)

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2025	2025
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Net increase (decrease) in short-term loans payable	7,321	14,295	95,602
Net increase (decrease) in commercial papers	(10,000)	9,961	66,617
Proceeds from long-term loans payable	14,791	43,645	291,880
Repayment of long-term loans payable	(9,074)	(11,497)	(76,888)
Proceeds from issuance of bonds payable	20,885	—	—
Redemption of bonds	(10,000)	—	—
Purchase of treasury shares	(304)	(2,003)	(13,393)
Cash dividends paid	(6,848)	(10,232)	(68,429)
Other, net	(61)	(286)	(1,910)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	6,710	43,883	293,479
Effect of exchange rate change on cash and cash equivalents	2,740	(114)	(761)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	12,184	(2,779)	(18,578)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period (Note 3(18))	47,380	59,564	398,343
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (Note 3(18))	¥59,564	¥56,785	\$379,765
(Notes) Cash and cash equivalents are comprised as follows:			
Cash and deposits	¥60,148	¥57,270	\$383,002
Less-Time deposits with maturity over three months	(584)	(485)	(3,237)
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3(18))	¥59,564	¥56,785	\$379,765

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Penta-Ocean Construction Co., Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries

1. Basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of Penta-Ocean Construction Co., Ltd. (the “Company”) and consolidated subsidiaries (the “Group”) are prepared on the basis of accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, which are different in certain respects as to the application and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards, and are compiled from the consolidated financial statements prepared by the Company as required by the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law of Japan.

2. Consolidation

(1) Scope of consolidation and application of equity method

The Company has 32 subsidiaries and 8 affiliated companies as at March 31, 2025.

The Company consolidated 31 subsidiaries and applied the equity method to 1 affiliated company.

Japan Offshore Marine DK ApS was established and have been included in the scope of consolidation.

1 subsidiary has not been included in the scope of consolidation because it has a small impact on the consolidated financial statements.

The 1 unconsolidated subsidiary and the 7 affiliated companies have not been included in the scope of equity method, because

The accounting principles and practices adopted by the overseas consolidated subsidiaries conform to those adopted by the Company.

The figures in these financial statements are shown in U.S. dollars at the conversion rate of U.S.\$1=¥149.53, the exchange rate prevailing on March 31, 2025. This is solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan and does not mean that assets and liabilities originating in yen can be converted into or settled in dollars at the above rate.

they have a small impact on the consolidated financial statements and insignificant as a whole.

(2) Consolidated closing date

Consolidated closing date is March 31.

The closing date for the Company, 12 domestic subsidiaries and 17 overseas subsidiaries is March 31.

The closing date for 2 overseas subsidiaries is December 31. The Company compiled the consolidated financial statements using the financial statements of each company's closing date, and adjustments are made for any material difference incurred between their closing dates and the consolidated closing date.

difference on available-for-sale securities and cost of sales are determined by the moving average method.

Other securities of stocks with no market price are determined by the moving average method.

(4) Derivative financial transactions

Derivative financial instruments are stated at fair value.

Hedge accounting is adopted for derivative financial instruments which conform to requirements of hedge accounting.

(5) Inventories

Inventories are stated at identified cost, except for raw materials and supplies which are stated at costs determined by the first-in first-out method.

In the case that the net realizable value falls below the historical cost at the end of this fiscal year, inventories except for cost on uncompleted construction contracts are carried at the net realizable value on the closing date.

(6) Property, plant, equipment and Depreciation (excluding leased assets)

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost and for the Company and its domestic subsidiaries. Depreciation is calculated using the declining-balance method, except for buildings (other than building fixtures) acquired on or after April 1, 1998 and building fixtures and structures acquired on or after April 1, 2016, which are calculated by the straight-line method. The straight-line method is applied to property, plant and equipment of overseas subsidiaries.

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries primarily use the useful lives and the residual value in accordance with the Corporation Tax Law.

(7) Research and development costs and computer software

Research and development costs are charged to income as incurred.

Computer software purchased for internal use is amortized by the straight-line method over 5 years, the estimated useful life.

(8) Leased assets

For leased assets under finance lease transactions that transfer ownership, the depreciation expense is calculated using the same

method as applied for owned property, plant and equipment.

For leased assets under finance lease transactions that do not transfer ownership, the depreciation expense is calculated under the straight-line method based on the assumption that the useful life is equal to the lease term and the residual value is equal to zero.

(9) Allowance for doubtful accounts

Allowance for doubtful accounts is accounted for using the estimated doubtful account ratio determined based on the past actual bad debt losses for general receivable and on the individual estimated uncollectible amount for any specific doubtful receivables.

(10) Provision for warranties for completed construction

The Group provides provision for the costs of repairs for damages related to completed construction works based on actual damages in the past and estimated amount of compensation for damages in the future.

(11) Provision for bonuses

To provide provision for the payment of bonuses for employees, the expected payment amount at the end of this fiscal year is calculated.

(12) Provision for loss on construction contracts

The Group provides provision for future losses from construction contracts outstanding at the end of this fiscal year.

(13) Provision for board benefit trust

The provision for board benefit trust is recorded for providing stock for directors and executive officers in the future at the estimated amount calculated based on predetermined stock benefit regulation for directors at the end of this fiscal year.

(14) Net defined benefit liability

Net defined benefit liability is provided based on the projected benefit obligation and plan assets at the end of this fiscal year.

Regarding determination of retirement benefit obligation, the benefit formula basis is adopted as the method of attributing expected benefit to the periods until the end of this fiscal year.

Prior service costs are recognized as an expense when incurred.

Actuarial gain and loss are equally amortized by the straight-line method over the average remaining employees' service years, which should be over 10 years and the amortization starts in the next fiscal year of the respective accrual years.

Regarding lump-sum severance indemnity plan for some of the consolidated subsidiaries, the amount is calculated based on simplified method which assumes that the retirement benefit obligation would be the amount to be paid to employees who voluntarily retired at the end of this fiscal year.

(15) Recognition of major income and expense

In regard to Construction business which is the main business, the Group has obligations on completion of projects and delivery to the customers based on the contracts with customers.

These performance obligations are satisfied over time mainly because the control is transferred to the customers with the progress of projects. The revenues are recognized over time in accordance with the progress based on satisfaction of performance obligations.

The method of measuring progress on the performance obligations satisfied is based on proportion of costs incurred by the end of reporting period to the total estimated costs.

When the progress on the performance obligations satisfied is not reasonably estimable but the cost incurred is recoverable, the cost recovery method is applied. An alternative treatment is applied for the construction contracts for which the period from the commencement date to the date when the performance obligations are expected to be fully satisfied is very short. In this case, revenue is recognized at the time of completion, not over time.

(16) Hedge accounting

1) Hedge accounting method

Derivative transactions are accounted for primarily using deferral hedge accounting. The special method is applied to interest rate swap agreements that meet the requirements for special treatments.

2) Hedging instruments and hedged items

Hedging instruments are interest rate swap agreements and forward exchange contracts. Hedged items are long-term loans and monetary receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies.

3) Hedging policy

The Company enters into interest rate swap agreements and forward exchange contracts to hedge risk from fluctuations in interest rate and forward exchange rates, respectively.

4) Evaluation of the effectiveness of hedge accounting

Control procedures for hedge transactions are executed according to the Company's bylaw. The Examination Committee of Derivative Instruments and the Financial Division in the Company periodically evaluates the effectiveness of hedging.

(17) Amortization of goodwill

Goodwill is principally amortized using the straight-line method over a period benefited therefrom but not exceeding 20 years.

(18) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows, consist of cash, deposits which can be drawn out freely and easily converted into cash and short-term investments which have an original maturity of 3 months or less and are not exposed to significant valuation risks.

(19) Income taxes

The Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries declare corporation and other taxes on the basis of taxable income calculated under the provisions of the Corporation Tax Law and other tax regulations. Taxable income thus calculated is different from earnings in the account book.

Japanese corporation and other taxes applicable to the Company and its consolidated domestic subsidiaries comprise (a) corporation tax of 23.2 percent on taxable income, (b) prefectural and municipal taxes averaging 10.4 percent of corporation tax, (c) local corporation tax of 10.3 percent of corporation tax and (d) enterprise tax of 3.8 percent on taxable income after certain adjustments, Enterprise tax paid is deductible for income tax purposes.

Foreign subsidiaries declare income taxes at the rate applicable in each country. Foreign tax credit related to the amount of income taxes paid to foreign tax offices by the Company directly or indirectly, is subject to certain limitations in accordance with Japanese tax regulations.

(20) Accounting principles and procedures adopted when relevant accounting standards are not clear

Accounting for construction contracts by joint ventures

Assets, liabilities, income and expenses generated in joint ventures are shown in the consolidated financial statements mainly according to the ratio of the Company's investment ratio.

(21) Reclassifications

Certain amounts in prior year's consolidated financial statements and related footnotes have been reclassified to conform to the presentation in the current year.

4. Notes on accounting estimates

Recognition of major income and expense

In regard to Construction business which is the main business, the Group has obligations on completion of projects and delivery to the customers based on the contracts with customers.

These performance obligations are satisfied over time mainly because the control is transferred to the customer with the progress of projects. The revenues are recognized over time in accordance with the progress based on satisfaction of performance obligations.

Net sales of completed construction contracts using the method of recognizing revenue by satisfying performance obligations over time is measured by multiplying total construction revenue by progress toward completion of construction. Total construction revenue is determined by adding amounts agreed upon in contracts to estimated amounts substantially agreed upon with customers with whom contracts have not yet been entered. The method of estimating progress on the performance obligations satisfied over time is based on cost proportion method to estimate the progress of such construction project.

If it is likely that total construction cost will exceed total construction revenue and if the amount can be reasonably estimated, then the amount resulting from deducting the profit or loss already recorded from the expected amount of the excess of costs over revenue is accounted for as provision for loss on construction contracts.

Net sales of completed construction contracts of ¥ 585,229 million and provision for loss on construction contracts of ¥ 8,699 million have been recorded by using the method of recognizing revenue by satisfying performance obligations over time in the consolidated fiscal year ended March 31, 2024. Net sales of completed construction contracts of ¥ 687,247 million (U.S. \$ 4,596,044 thousand) and provision for loss on construction contracts of ¥ 6,192 million (U.S. \$ 41,407 thousand) have been recorded by using the method of recognizing revenue by satisfying performance obligations over time in the consolidated fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

(1) Total construction revenues

Although construction contracts may potentially be modified due to

5. Change in accounting policy

“Accounting Standard for Current Income Taxes”(Accounting Standard Board of Japan (ASBJ) Statement No. 27, October 28, 2022), “Accounting Standard for Presentation of Comprehensive Income” (ASBJ Statement No. 25, October 28, 2022) and “Implementation Guidance on Tax Effect Accounting” (ASBJ

new agreements with customers in the middle of construction, there are cases where the amounts of such modifications are not determined at the time of the modifications of construction contracts. Accordingly, with regards to changes in consideration, if modifications to construction contracts that have not yet been entered into are to be included in total construction revenue, then it is necessary to reliably estimate the amount of consideration based on substantial agreements among parties and the details of agreements.

Determinations of whether agreements are substantial and estimates of amounts of consideration involve subjectivity since they are based on discussions with customers and thus involve uncertainty.

(2) Total construction costs

Considering that construction contracts are highly individual and carried out in accordance with fundamental specifications and work details instructed by customers, it is difficult to apply a uniform rule for making estimates of total construction costs. Accordingly, estimates of total construction costs involve certain assumptions and judgments that are based on specialized knowledge and experience in construction, and thus involve uncertainty.

Further, given that constructions are generally long-term in nature, there may potential modifications in construction contracts, changes in weather and sea conditions and fluctuations in construction material prices and labor prices in the middle of construction, thus making timely and appropriate revisions of total construction costs complex.

Based on the above, the recording of net sales of completed construction contracts and cost of sales of completed construction contracts for which the method of recognizing revenue by satisfying performance obligations over time is based on various assumptions. If it becomes necessary to revise the estimates and the assumptions due to uncertain future fluctuations in economic conditions, etc., it may have a significant impact on the net sales of completed construction contracts and cost of sales of completed construction contracts, etc. in the consolidated financial statements for the next consolidated fiscal year.

Guidance No. 28, October 28, 2022) have been applied from the beginning of this consolidated fiscal year.

There is no effect on the consolidated financial statements as a result of these changes.

6. Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

- “Accounting Standard for Leases” (ASBJ Statement No.34, September 13, 2024)
- “Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Leases” (ASBJ Guidance No.33, September 13, 2024)
- The revision of the related ASBJ statements, ASBJ Guidances, ASBJ Practical Solutions and ASBJ Transferred Guidances

1) Outline

The same as international accounting standards, it enacts the treatment of all leases of a lessee, including the recognition of assets and liabilities for all leases of a lessee.

7. Additional information

(Performance-linked stock compensation plan for directors and executive officers)

(1) Transaction summary

The Company has introduced the Board Benefit Trust (the “BBT”), a performance-linked stock compensation plan for its directors and executive officers (the “Directors”) since the fiscal year 2017. The BBT plan clarifies how the company's performance and its stock value influence the Directors’ compensation, which enables the Directors to share not only the benefits of the stock price rise, but also the risks of the stock price decline with its shareholders. Thereby, the BBT plan leads the Directors to aim for more contributions to the improvement of the Company's performance and corporate value over the medium to long-term period.

The Shares are acquired through the trust funded by the Company and

2) Scheduled date of adoption

The Company expects to adopt the accounting standard and implementation guidance from the beginning of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2028.

3) Impact of the adoption of accounting standards

The Company is currently evaluating the effect of the adoption of this accounting standard and implementation guidance on the consolidated financial statements.

established based on the BBT (the “Trust”). The BBT plan enables the Directors to be granted the Company's shares and the amount of cash equivalent to the market price of the Company's shares (the “Shares”) through the Trust in accordance with the Directors’ Stock Compensation Rules stipulated by the Company.

In principle, the Directors are to receive the shares compensation upon their retirement from the position.

(2) The Company’s own stock in the Trust

The Company's outstanding shares of the Trust are included in the treasury shares of the net assets based on the book value of the Trust (excluding ancillary expenses). The book values of the treasury shares were ¥ 681 million and ¥ 667 million (U.S. \$ 4,463 thousand) and the numbers of the stocks were 945,400 shares and 926,200 shares as of March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

8. Securities and investment securities

(1) Held-to-maturity debt securities

As of March 31, 2024	Millions of yen		
	Book value on consolidated B/S	Fair value	Difference
Securities whose fair value exceeds their book value on consolidated B/S:			
National and local government bonds	¥42	¥42	¥ 0
Corporate bonds	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—
Subtotal	¥42	¥42	¥ 0
Securities whose fair value doesn’t exceed their book value on consolidated B/S:			
National and local government bonds	¥—	¥—	¥—
Corporate bonds	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—
Subtotal	¥—	¥—	¥—
Total	¥42	¥42	¥ 0

As of March 31, 2025

None

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(2) Other securities

As of March 31, 2024	Millions of yen		
	Book value on consolidated B/S	Acquisition cost	Difference
Securities whose book value on consolidated B/S exceeds their acquisition cost:			
Stock	¥17,557	¥8,613	¥8,944
Bonds			
National and local government bonds	—	—	—
Corporate bonds	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—
Subtotal	¥17,557	¥8,613	¥8,944
Securities whose book value on consolidated B/S doesn't exceed their acquisition cost:			
Stock	¥ 228	¥ 256	¥ (28)
Bonds			
National and local government bonds	—	—	—
Corporate bonds	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—
Subtotal	¥ 228	¥ 256	¥ (28)
Total	¥17,785	¥8,869	¥8,916

As of March 31, 2025	Millions of yen		
	Book value on consolidated B/S	Acquisition cost	Difference
Securities whose book value on consolidated B/S exceeds their acquisition cost:			
Stock	¥14,867	¥7,659	¥7,208
Bonds			
National and local government bonds	—	—	—
Corporate bonds	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—
Subtotal	¥14,867	¥7,659	¥7,208
Securities whose book value on consolidated B/S doesn't exceed their acquisition cost:			
Stock	¥ 232	¥ 244	¥ (12)
Bonds			
National and local government bonds	—	—	—
Corporate bonds	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—
Subtotal	¥ 232	¥ 244	¥ (12)
Total	¥15,099	¥7,903	¥7,196

	Thousands of U.S. dollars		
	Book value on consolidated B/S	Acquisition cost	Difference
Securities whose book value on consolidated B/S exceeds their acquisition cost:			
Stock	\$ 99,428	\$51,221	\$48,207
Bonds			
National and local government bonds	—	—	—
Corporate bonds	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—
Subtotal	\$ 99,428	\$51,221	\$48,207
Securities whose book value on consolidated B/S doesn't exceed their acquisition cost:			
Stock	\$ 1,549	\$ 1,629	\$ (80)
Bonds			
National and local government bonds	—	—	—
Corporate bonds	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—
Subtotal	\$ 1,549	\$ 1,629	\$ (80)
Total	\$100,977	\$52,850	\$48,127

(3) Other securities sold during the fiscal year

As of March 31, 2024	Millions of yen		
	Sales value	Total of gain on sale	Total of loss on sale
Stock	¥1,885	¥1,062	¥—
Bonds			
National and local government bonds	—	—	—
Corporate bonds	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—
Total	¥1,885	¥1,062	¥—

As of March 31, 2025	Millions of yen		
	Sales value	Total of gain on sale	Total of loss on sale
Stock	¥2,236	¥1,256	¥(8)
Bonds			
National and local government bonds	—	—	—
Corporate bonds	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—
Total	¥2,236	¥1,256	¥(8)

	Thousands of U.S. dollars		
	Sales value	Total of gain on sale	Total of loss on sale
Stock	\$14,955	\$8,400	\$(56)
Bonds			
National and local government bonds	—	—	—
Corporate bonds	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—
Total	\$14,955	\$8,400	\$(56)

9. Pledged assets

The following assets are pledged for guarantee against defect in house constructions and other at March 31, 2024 and 2025.

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2025	2025
Securities	¥ 42	¥ —	\$ —
Investment securities	114	114	762
Other (Investment and other assets)	350	392	2,623
Total	¥506	¥506	\$3,385

10. Short-term and long-term loans, commercial papers and bonds payable

Short-term and long-term loans, commercial papers and bonds payable as of March 31, 2024 and 2025 are summarized as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2025	2025
Short-term loans from banks and insurance companies (The weighted average interest rate is 3.04%.)	¥ 33,084	¥ 47,239	\$ 315,920
Commercial papers	—	9,961	66,617
Long-term loans from banks and insurance companies due through 2035 (The weighted average interest rate is 1.26%.)	36,233	68,275	456,599
0.25% unsecured bonds payable due 2025 (Green bonds)	10,000	10,000	66,876
0.14% unsecured bonds payable due 2026	10,000	10,000	66,876
0.81% unsecured bonds payable due 2028	11,000	11,000	73,564
0.80% unsecured bonds payable due 2029	10,000	10,000	66,876
Total	¥110,317	¥166,475	\$1,113,328

The aggregate annual maturity of short-term and long-term loans, commercial papers and bonds payable after March 31, 2025 is as follows:

Years ending March 31,	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
2026	¥ 76,973	\$ 514,764
2027	18,218	121,835
2028	6,624	44,299
2029	29,677	198,469
2030 and after	34,983	233,961
Total	¥166,475	\$1,113,328

11. Net assets

(1) Legal retained earnings and legal capital surplus

The Japanese Corporate Law requires to provide a legal retained earnings equal to 10 percent of cash out flow, that is, payment of dividends approved by the Shareholders’ meeting every fiscal years, until the total amounts of legal retained earnings plus legal capital surplus or either of them reach 25 percent of capital stock.

In the consolidated financial statements, those are included in retained earnings and capital surplus, respectively.

(2) Revaluation reserve for land

Lands used for business purposes has been revaluated on March 31, 2000 based on the “Law Concerning Land Revaluation (Law No.34, promulgated on March 31, 1998)” and the “Partial Revision of the Law Concerning Land Revaluation (Law No.24, promulgated on March 31, 1999)”. Relating to revaluation excess, the deferred tax on the revaluation is accounted for as a long-term deferred tax liabilities and the remaining revaluation difference is accounted for as revaluation reserve for land in net assets.

Fair values were determined on the basis of Article 2 No.4 and 5 of an Enforcement ordinance No.119 of the Law concerning Land Revaluation promulgated on March 31, 1998.

(3) Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities

Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities is based on the difference between fair market value and book value at March 31. This amounted to ¥ 5,007 million (U.S. \$ 33,488 thousand) gain as of March 31, 2025.

12. Revenue Recognition

(1) Information of disaggregation on the revenue from contracts with customers

Information of disaggregation on the revenue from contracts with customers is disclosed in Note 22.

(2) Basic information for understanding the revenue from contracts with customers

In regard to Construction Business which is the main business, the information of contracts and performance obligation and the information at the timing of the performance obligation is satisfied are described in Note 3(15).

Transaction prices are calculated based on contract amount adjusted by contract modification and variable consideration. In accordance with the estimation for contract modification and variable consideration, the Group applies the single most likely amount method. In addition, contract modification and variable consideration are included in the transaction prices only to the extent that it is

highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

In the case fluctuation provisions is stated in the contract with customer, transaction prices are adjusted by the estimated consideration.

The Group receive transaction considerations mainly more than once during construction period or with the progress of construction project over time and there are no significant financing components.

Transaction prices are allocated to performance obligation by the ratio of stand-alone selling price estimated based on cost which is required to satisfy each performance obligation.

(3) Information for understanding the amount of revenue for both current consolidated fiscal year and next consolidated fiscal year onwards

• Balances of contract asset and contract liability

Balance of contract asset and contract liability for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 is as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	Beginning balance	Ending balance
Receivables from contracts with customers		
Notes receivable	¥ 4,020	¥ 1,841
Accounts receivable from completed construction contracts and other	66,983	85,095
Total	71,003	86,936
Contract assets	198,817	213,476

Balance of contract asset and contract liability for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 is as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	Beginning balance	Ending balance
Receivables from contracts with customers		
Notes receivable	¥ 1,841	¥ 3,107
Accounts receivable from completed construction contracts and other	85,095	119,720
Total	86,936	122,827
Contract assets	213,476	237,981

	Thousands of U.S. dollars	
	Beginning balance	Ending balance
Receivables from contracts with customers		
Notes receivable	\$ 12,314	\$ 20,780
Accounts receivable from completed construction contracts and other	569,085	800,640
Total	581,399	821,421
Contract assets	1,427,650	1,591,526

Conditions of payment terms are different among each contract and the relation with the performance obligation is insignificant. The payment is mainly more than once during construction period or with the progress of construction project over time.

Contract asset is the amount of consideration that performance obligation is satisfied at the end of the fiscal year but due date of claim is not arrived. It increases with revenue recognition and is transferred to a receivable from contracts with customers at the timing of the claim is issued to customer. And it increases or decreases with revising the estimation of total construction revenue and total construction costs.

Contract liability is the amount of consideration that is mainly related to the advance received on uncompleted construction works. It increases with claiming the advance received on uncompleted construction works to customer and is transferred to net sales with revenue recognition.

The amounts included at the balances of beginning on contract liabilities and recognized as revenues are ¥ 46,749 million and

¥ 40,637 million (U.S.\$ 271,762 thousand) in the consolidated fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

Contract asset and receivable from contracts with customers are included in “Notes” and “Accounts” of “Trade receivables” and contract liability is included in “Advance received on uncompleted construction contracts” in the consolidated balance sheet.

• Transaction prices allocated to residual performance obligation
The balances of total transaction prices allocated to residual performance obligation related to construction are ¥ 1,224,720 million and ¥ 1,356,619 million (U.S.\$ 9,072,552 thousand) as of March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

Almost of it is expected to recognize as revenue within 1 to 3 years with satisfying performance obligation.

The balance of total transaction prices allocated to residual performance obligation includes the estimated amount of both contract modification and variable consideration.

13. Extraordinary income

The composition of Extraordinary income for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 is as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2025	2025
Gain on sales of non-current assets	¥ 203	¥ 56	\$ 372
Gain on sales of investment securities	1,062	1,256	8,400
Other	—	2	15
Total	¥1,265	¥1,314	\$8,787

14. Extraordinary losses

The composition of Extraordinary losses for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 is as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2025	2025
Impairment loss (*1)	¥ 893	¥542	\$3,623
Loss on retirement of non-current assets	139	316	2,111
Other	47	28	191
Total	¥1,079	¥886	\$5,925

(*1) The Group recognized impairment loss for the following asset in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 and 2025.

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Location	Classification	Type of Assets	Impairment loss
Singapore	Overseas	Goodwill	¥893 million

In principle, the Gruop has classified the fixed assets by business control unit (company, branch office, and business line), for which revenue and expenditure are continuously recorded. And the Gruop has classified the idle assets individually.

Book values of the goodwill of UG M&E Pte. Ltd. that is the

Company's consolidated subsidiary were written down to a recoverable amount as the profitability predicted at the time of acquisition of its stocks can't be expected. The impairment loss was accounted for as an extraordinary losses. The recoverable amount was measured by value in use. Calculation of the value in use was based on future cash flow discounted by 10.55%.

For the year ended March 31, 2025

Location	Classification	Type of Assets	Impairment loss
Singapore	Overseas	Goodwill	¥542 million \$3,623 thousand

In principle, the Gruop has classified the fixed assets by business control unit (company, branch office, and business line), for which revenue and expenditure are continuously recorded. And the Gruop has classified the idle assets individually.

Book values of the goodwill of UG M&E Pte. Ltd. that is the

Company's consolidated subsidiary were written down to a recoverable amount as the profitability predicted at the time of acquisition of its stocks can't be expected. The impairment loss was accounted for as an extraordinary losses. The recoverable amount was measured by value in use. Calculation of the value in use was based on future cash flow discounted by 10.80%.

15. Research and development costs

Research and development costs charged to income are ¥ 3,142 million for the fiscal year 2024 and ¥ 3,261 million (U.S. \$ 21,812 thousand) for the fiscal year 2025, respectively.

16. Other comprehensive income

The following table presents reclassification and tax effects allocated to each component of other comprehensive income for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2025	2025
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities			
Amount arising during the year	¥2,426	¥(2,968)	\$(19,846)
Reclassification adjustment for gains and losses realized in net income	1,062	1,248	8,343
Amount before tax effect	3,488	(1,720)	(11,503)
Tax effect	(1,037)	459	3,073
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	2,451	(1,261)	(8,430)
Deferred gains or losses on hedges			
Amount arising during the year	(2,558)	(988)	(6,607)
Reclassification adjustment for gains and losses realized in net income	2,904	975	6,519
Acquisition cost adjustment of assets	(1,526)	—	—
Amount before tax effect	(1,180)	(13)	(88)
Tax effect	361	3	25
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	(819)	(10)	(63)
Revaluation reserve for land			
Tax effect	—	(108)	(723)
Foreign currency translation adjustments			
Amount arising during the year	1,105	71	475
Reclassification adjustment for gains and losses realized in net income	—	—	—
Amount before tax effect	1,105	71	475
Tax effect	—	—	—
Foreign currency translation adjustments	1,105	71	475
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans			
Amount arising during the year	3,654	288	1,927
Reclassification adjustment for gains and losses realized in net income	(250)	(511)	(3,420)
Amount before tax effect	3,404	(223)	(1,493)
Tax effect	(1,042)	36	244
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	2,362	(187)	(1,249)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for using equity method			
Amount arising during the year	310	324	2,155
Share of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for using equity method	310	324	2,155
Total of other comprehensive income	¥5,409	¥(1,171)	\$(7,835)

17. Dividends

(1) Dividends paid

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Resolution	Type	Total amount of dividends	Dividends per share	Record date	Effective date
Annual general shareholders' meeting held on June 27, 2023	Ordinary shares	¥6,859 million	¥24	31 March, 2023	28 June, 2023

Note: Dividends of ¥ 15 million paid to the BBT are included in the total amount of dividends.

For the year ended March 31, 2025

Resolution	Type	Total amount of dividends	Dividends per share	Record date	Effective date
Annual general shareholders' meeting held on June 25, 2024	Ordinary shares	¥6,859 million (\$45,872 thousand)	¥24 (\$0.16)	31 March, 2024	26 June, 2024

Note: Dividends of ¥ 23 million (\$ 152 thousand) paid to the BBT are included in the total amount of dividends.

Resolution	Type	Total amount of dividends	Dividends per share	Record date	Effective date
Board of directors' meeting held on November 7, 2024	Ordinary shares	¥3,393 million (\$22,690 thousand)	¥12 (\$0.08)	30 September, 2024	9 December, 2024

Note: Dividends of ¥ 11 million (\$ 76 thousand) paid to the BBT are included in the total amount of dividends.

(2) Dividends for which the record date falls within the current consolidated fiscal year but the effective date falls within the following consolidated fiscal year

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Resolution	Type	Financial source for dividends	Total amount of dividends	Dividends per share	Record date	Effective date
Annual general shareholders' meeting held on June 25, 2024	Ordinary shares	Retained earnings	¥6,859 million	¥24	31 March, 2024	26 June, 2024

Note: Dividends of ¥ 23 million paid to the BBT are included in the total amount of dividends.

For the year ended March 31, 2025

Planned resolution	Type	Financial source for dividends	Total amount of dividends	Dividends per share	Record date	Effective date
Annual general shareholders' meeting held on June 24, 2025	Ordinary shares	Retained earnings	¥ 3,393 million (\$22,690 thousand)	¥12 (\$0.08)	31 March, 2025	25 June, 2025

Note: Dividends of ¥ 11 million (\$ 74 thousand) paid to the BBT are included in the total amount of dividends.

18. Derivative financial transactions

(1) Matters concerning derivative financial transactions

The Group has entered into interest rate swap agreements and forward exchange contracts only for hedging risks from fluctuation in interest rates and foreign exchange rates, not for speculative purposes.

The derivative financial transactions are mainly performed by the Company, and have been made in accordance with the bylaw, which clearly describes purposes, execution and control for transaction.

(2) Matters concerning fair value

The current value for derivative transactions is calculated based on the prices provided by relevant financial institutions. And hedge accounting has been adopted for derivative financial instruments which conform to requirements for hedge accounting. However the transactions that apply to special treatment of interest rate swap are accounted for as if they were integral part of the hedged long-term loans payable, its fair value is included in the fair value of long-term loans payable.

19. Commitments and contingent liabilities

As of March 31, 2024, the Company has the guarantee amounting to ¥ 123 million to purchasers concerning deposits for purchase of the condominium apartments.

The Company has agreements on commitment line with 8 banks totaling ¥2,000 million (U.S. \$ 133,752 thousand) for the purpose of flexible financing. Unused commitment line as of March 31, 2024 and 2025 is as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2025	2025
Commitment line			
Total of commitment line	¥20,000	¥20,000	\$133,752
Use of commitment	—	—	—
Total of unused commitment line	¥20,000	¥20,000	\$133,752

20. Tax effect accounting

1.The significant components of deferred tax assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2024 and 2025 are summarized as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2025	2025
Deferred tax assets			
Provision for loss on construction contracts	¥ 2,558	¥ 1,847	\$ 12,351
Employees' retirement benefits trust	2,357	2,448	16,370
Allowance for doubtful accounts	1,418	1,602	10,711
Provision for bonuses	1,003	1,023	6,844
Impairment loss	794	810	5,416
Other	2,467	2,908	19,449
Total: deferred tax assets	10,597	10,638	71,141
Less: valuation allowance	(2,044)	(2,247)	(15,026)
Deferred tax assets	¥ 8,553	¥ 8,391	\$ 56,115
Deferred tax liabilities			
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	¥(2,646)	¥(2,186)	\$(14,621)
Prepaid pension cost	(2,112)	(2,417)	(16,163)
Other	(223)	(328)	(2,194)
Total: deferred tax liabilities	(4,981)	(4,931)	(32,978)
Net: deferred tax assets	¥ 3,572	¥ 3,460	\$ 23,137

2.The principal details of the material differences between the statutory effective tax rate and the actual burden tax rates after application of tax-effect accounting for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025:

	2024	2025
The statutory effective tax rate	30.62%	30.62%
(Adjustments)		
Permanent differences (expense)	1.58	2.41
Permanent differences (income)	(0.14)	(0.05)
Per capita levy on inhabitant tax	0.62	0.88
Consolidated adjustments	(2.47)	1.86
Increase (Decrease) in valuation allowance	4.47	1.80
Differences due to the change in corporate tax rates	—	(0.32)
Other	0.29	(1.91)
Actual burden tax rate after the application of tax effect accounting	34.97 %	35.29 %

3. Change in effective statutory tax rate

“Act on Partial Revision of the Income Tax Act, etc.” (Act No.13 of 2025) was passed by the diet and special defense corporation tax will be imposed for the fiscal year beginning on April 1, 2026.

The effective statutory tax rate for the computation of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities for temporary differences expected to be reversed from the fiscal year beginning on April 1, 2026 was changed from 30.62% to 31.52%.

As a result, deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation increased by ¥108 million, net deferred tax assets (after offsetting deferred tax liabilities) decreased by ¥32 million, revaluation reserve for land decreased by ¥108 million, valuation difference on available-for-sale securities decreased by ¥62 million, remeasurements of defined benefit plans decreased by ¥31 million and income taxes-deferred decreased by ¥61 million as of and for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

21. Retirement benefits

The Group has funded or unfunded type defined benefit plan and defined contribution plan.

The Company has introduced cash balance plan as defined benefit corporate pension plan (funded only and that solely adopted by the Company), which establishes nominal individual accounts equivalent to funds of funded and annuity amounts. In the nominal individual accounts interest credit based on market interest and contribution credit based on classification and evaluation are accumulated. Retirement benefit trust has established for the defined benefit

corporate pension plan.

Based on lump-sum payment plans (unfunded but become funded as a result of establishment of retirement benefit trust), lump-sum payment based on classification and evaluation as retirement benefit.

In lump-sum payment plans held by other consolidated subsidiaries, the simplified calculation methods are applied for retirement benefit liability and service costs.

(1) The changes in the retirement benefit obligation during the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 are as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2025	2025
Retirement benefit obligation at the beginning of year	¥24,596	¥24,415	\$163,281
Service cost	1,456	1,391	9,305
Interest cost	142	212	1,415
Actuarial gain and loss	(162)	(641)	(4,283)
Retirement benefits paid	(1,617)	(1,828)	(12,230)
Retirement benefit obligation at the end of year	¥24,415	¥23,549	\$157,488

(2) The changes in the plan assets during the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 are as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2025	2025
Plan assets at the beginning of year	¥27,241	¥30,570	\$204,438
Expected return on plan assets	509	590	3,946
Actuarial gain	3,492	(353)	(2,357)
Contributions by the Company	896	897	5,997
Retirement benefits paid	(1,568)	(1,733)	(11,591)
Plan assets at the end of year	¥30,570	¥29,971	\$200,433

(3) The following table sets forth the funded status of the plans and the amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2024 and 2025 for the Company's and the consolidated subsidiaries' defined benefit plans:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2025	2025
Funded retirement benefit obligation	¥23,615	¥22,712	\$151,889
Plan assets at fair value	(30,570)	(29,971)	(200,433)
	¥(6,955)	¥(7,259)	\$(48,544)
Unfunded retirement benefit obligation	801	837	5,599
Net liability for retirement benefits in the balance sheet	¥(6,154)	¥(6,422)	\$(42,945)
Net defined benefit liability	¥801	¥1,246	\$8,333
Net defined benefit asset	(6,955)	(7,668)	(51,278)
Net liability for retirement benefits in the balance sheet	¥(6,154)	¥(6,422)	\$(42,945)

(4) The components of retirement benefit expense for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 are as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2025	2025
Service cost	¥1,456	¥1,391	\$9,305
Interest cost	142	212	1,415
Expected return on plan assets	(509)	(590)	(3,946)
Amortization of actuarial gain and loss	(250)	(511)	(3,420)
Retirement benefit expense	¥ 839	¥ 502	\$3,354

Note: Retirement benefit expense of consolidated subsidiaries which adopt the simplified method are included in "Service cost."

(5) The components of remeasurements of defined benefit plans included in other comprehensive income (before tax effect) for the years ended 31, 2024 and 2025 are as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2025	2025
Actuarial gain and loss	¥3,404	¥(223)	\$(1,493)
Total	¥3,404	¥(223)	\$(1,493)

(6) The components of remeasurements of defined benefit plans included in accumulated other comprehensive income (before tax effect) as of March 31, 2024 and 2025 are as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2025	2025
Unrecognized actuarial gain and loss	¥(3,767)	¥(3,543)	\$(23,697)
Total	¥(3,767)	¥(3,543)	\$(23,697)

(7) The fair value of plan assets, major category, as a percentage of total plan assets as of March 31, 2024 and 2025 are as follows:

	2024	2025
Bonds	40%	42%
Stocks	45	41
General accounts	4	4
Cash and deposits	5	7
Others	6	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Total plan assets include retirement benefit trusts of 13% and 14% that are set up for a corporate pension plan as of March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

The expected return on assets has been estimated based on the anticipated allocation to each asset class and the expected long-term returns on assets held in each category.

(8) The assumptions used in accounting for the above plans are as follows:

	2024	2025
Discount rates	0.9%	1.6%
Expected rates of long-term return on plan assets	1.6 - 2.0%	1.8 - 2.0%
Expected rates of increase in salary	3.3 - 4.2%	3.3 - 4.2%

22. Financial instruments

(1) Policy for financial instruments

The Group has limited the instruments of fund investment to short term deposits etc., and relied on bonds payable and bank loans, etc. for fund procurement.

Regarding credit risk to customers related to notes receivable, accounts receivable from completed construction contracts and other the Group's bylaw has been applied to reduce the risk. Additionally notes receivable, accounts receivable from completed construction contracts and other in foreign currencies are exposed to foreign currency risk, and the Company enters into forward exchange contracts to hedge the risk.

Securities and investment securities include mainly stocks and held-to-maturity bonds are exposed to fluctuation of market value. Those fair values, financial status of the issuers and so on are

checked regularly. Accounts receivable-other is mainly credit other than accounts receivable associated with operating transactions and most of the accounts are collected in short term and detail of the balance is reviewed on monthly basis.

Bonds payable, loans payable and commercial papers are mainly for procurement for operating funds and the Company mainly enters into interest rate swap agreements and manages to fix its interest cost to hedge the risk from interest volatility related to long-term loans payable.

Execution and control of derivative transaction is held in accordance with the Company's bylaw where its purpose, action and control of such transaction are clearly stated and derivative transactions shall not be used for speculative purpose.

(2) Estimated fair value of financial instruments

Book value on consolidated balance sheet, fair value and the difference as of March 31, 2024 are as follows:

	Millions of yen		
	Book value on consolidated B/S	Fair value	Difference
Assets			
(1) Notes receivable, accounts receivable from completed construction contracts and other	¥300,418	¥300,306	¥(112)
(2) Securities and investment securities			
Held-to-maturity debt securities	42	42	0
Other securities	17,785	17,785	—
Total Assets	¥318,245	¥318,133	¥(112)
Liabilities			
(1) Bonds payable	¥ 41,000	¥ 40,863	¥(137)
(2) Long-term loans payable (*3)	36,233	36,069	(164)
Total Liabilities	¥ 77,233	¥ 76,932	¥(301)
Derivative transaction (*4)	¥ 33	¥ 33	¥ —

(*1) "Cash and deposits", "Accounts receivable-other", "Accounts payable for construction contracts and other", "Short-term loans payable", and "Commercial papers" are not described because they are in cash or their fair values approximate their book values due to their short maturities.

(*2) Stocks with no market price (balance on consolidated balance sheet ¥2,744 million) are not included in "Securities and investment securities".

(*3) Long-term loans payable include the current portion of long-term loans payable.

(*4) The debit and credit balances recorded by derivative transaction are offset each other.

(Note 1) Redemption schedule for receivables and marketable securities with maturities at March 31, 2024

	Millions of yen			
	Due in One Year or Less	Due after One Year through Five Years	Due after Five Years through Ten Years	Due after Ten Years
Cash and deposits				
Deposits	¥ 60,108	¥ —	¥—	¥—
Notes receivable, accounts receivable from completed construction contracts and other	254,566	45,852	—	—
Securities and investment securities				
Held-to-maturity bonds				
National and local government bonds	42	—	—	—
Corporate bonds	—	—	—	—
Other marketable securities with maturities				
Corporate bonds	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Accounts receivable-other	34,868	—	—	—
Total	¥349,584	¥45,852	¥—	¥—

(Note 2) The redemption schedule for short-term and long-term loans, and bonds payable is disclosed in Note 10.

Book value on consolidated balance sheet, fair value and the difference as of March 31, 2025 are as follows:

	Millions of yen		
	Book value on consolidated B/S	Fair value	Difference
Assets			
(1) Notes receivable, accounts receivable from completed construction contracts and other	¥360,808	¥358,378	¥(2,430)
(2) Securities and investment securities			
Other securities	15,099	15,099	—
Total Assets	¥375,907	¥373,477	¥(2,430)
Liabilities			
(1) Bonds payable (*3)	¥ 41,000	¥ 40,331	¥ (669)
(2) Long-term loans payable (*3)	68,275	67,868	(407)
Total Liabilities	¥109,275	¥108,199	¥(1,076)
Derivative transaction (*4)	¥ 28	¥ 28	¥ —

	Thousands of U.S. dollars		
	Book value on consolidated B/S	Fair value	Difference
Assets			
(1) Notes receivable, accounts receivable from completed construction contracts and other	\$2,412,949	\$2,396,695	\$(16,254)
(2) Securities and investment securities			
Other securities	100,977	100,977	—
Total Assets	\$2,513,926	\$2,497,672	\$(16,254)
Liabilities			
(1) Bonds payable (*3)	\$ 274,192	\$ 269,721	\$ (4,471)
(2) Long-term loans payable (*3)	456,599	453,878	(2,721)
Total Liabilities	\$ 730,791	\$ 723,599	\$ (7,192)
Derivative transaction (*4)	\$ 185	\$ 185	\$ —

(*1) "Cash and deposits", "Accounts receivable-other", "Accounts payable for construction contracts and other", "Short-term loans payable", and "Commercial papers" are not described because they are in cash or their fair values approximate their book values due to their short maturities.

(*2) Stocks with no market price (balance on consolidated balance sheet ¥2,764 million (U.S. \$ 18,486 thousand)) are not included in "Securities and investment securities".

(*3) Bonds payable and long-term loans payable includes the current portion of bonds payable and long-term loans payable.

(*4) The debit and credit balances recorded by derivative transaction are offset each other.

(Note 1) Redemption schedule for receivables and marketable securities with maturities at March 31, 2025

	Millions of yen			
	Due in One Year or Less	Due after One Year through Five Years	Due after Five Years through Ten Years	Due after Ten Years
Cash and deposits				
Deposits	¥ 57,240	¥ —	¥—	¥—
Notes receivable, accounts receivable from completed construction contracts and other	269,741	91,067	—	—
Securities and investment securities				
Held-to-maturity bonds				
National and local government bonds	—	—	—	—
Corporate bonds	—	—	—	—
Accounts receivable-other	36,446	—	—	—
Total	¥363,427	¥91,067	¥—	¥—

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	Thousands of U.S. dollars			
	Due in One Year or Less	Due after One Year through Five Years	Due after Five Years through Ten Years	Due after Ten Years
Cash and deposits				
Deposits	\$ 382,797	\$ —	\$—	\$—
Notes receivable, accounts receivable from completed construction contracts and other	1,803,928	609,021	—	—
Securities and investment securities				
Held-to-maturity bonds				
National and local government bonds	—	—	—	—
Corporate bonds	—	—	—	—
Accounts receivable-other	243,735	—	—	—
Total	\$2,430,460	\$609,021	\$—	\$—

(Note 2) The redemption schedule for short-term and long-term loans, and bonds payable is disclosed in Note 10.

(3) Matters concerning the breakdown of the fair value of financial instruments by level, etc.

The fair value of financial instruments is classified into the following three levels, depending on the observability and materiality of the inputs used to calculate fair value.

Level 1 : Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets

Level 2 : Valuations measured by direct or indirect observable inputs other than Level 1

Level 3 : Valuations measured by significant unobservable inputs

When several inputs which make an important impact on for fair value measurement are used for fair value measurement, the level is determined based on the input that is the least important level in the fair value measurement as a whole.

• Financial instruments recorded on the consolidated balance sheet at fair value

As of March 31, 2024

	Millions of yen			
	Fair value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Securities and investment securities				
Other securities Listed stocks	¥17,785	¥ —	¥—	¥17,785
Derivative transaction				
Currency related	—	51	—	51
Assets total	¥17,785	¥ 51	¥—	¥17,836
Derivative transaction				
Currency related	¥ —	¥(18)	¥—	¥ (18)
Liabilities total	¥ —	¥(18)	¥—	¥ (18)

As of March 31, 2025

	Millions of yen			
	Fair value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Securities and investment securities				
Other securities Listed stocks	¥15,099	¥ —	¥—	¥15,099
Derivative transaction				
Currency related	—	33	—	33
Assets total	¥15,099	¥33	¥—	¥15,132
Derivative transaction				
Currency related	¥ —	¥ (5)	¥—	¥(5)
Liabilities total	¥ —	¥ (5)	¥—	¥(5)

	Thousands of U.S. dollars			
	Fair value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Securities and investment securities				
Other securities Listed stocks	\$100,977	\$ —	\$—	\$100,977
Derivative transaction				
Currency related	—	223	—	223
Assets total	\$100,977	\$223	\$—	\$101,200
Derivative transaction				
Currency related	\$ —	\$ (38)	\$—	\$ (38)
Liabilities total	\$ —	\$ (38)	\$—	\$ (38)

• Financial instruments other than those recorded on the consolidated balance sheet at fair value

As of March 31, 2024

	Millions of yen			
	Fair value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Notes receivable, accounts receivable from completed construction contracts and other	¥—	¥300,306	¥—	¥300,306
Securities and investment securities				
Held-to-maturity debt securities				
National and local government bonds	42	—	—	42
Assets total	¥42	¥300,306	¥—	¥300,348
Bonds payable	¥—	¥ 40,863	¥—	¥ 40,863
Long-term loans payable	—	36,069	—	36,069
Liabilities total	¥—	¥ 76,932	¥—	¥ 76,932

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

As of March 31, 2025

	Millions of yen			
	Fair value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Notes receivable, accounts receivable from completed construction contracts and other	¥—	¥358,378	¥—	¥358,378
Securities and investment securities				
Held-to-maturity debt securities	—	—	—	—
National and local government bonds	—	—	—	—
Assets total	¥—	¥358,378	¥—	¥358,378
Bonds payable	¥—	¥ 40,331	¥—	¥ 40,331
Long-term loans payable	—	67,868	—	67,868
Liabilities total	¥—	¥108,199	¥—	¥108,199

	Thousands of U.S. dollars			
	Fair value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Notes receivable, accounts receivable from completed construction contracts and other	\$—	\$ 2,396,695	\$—	\$ 2,396,695
Securities and investment securities				
Held-to-maturity debt securities	—	—	—	—
National and local government bonds	—	—	—	—
Assets total	\$—	\$2,396,695	\$—	\$2,396,695
Bonds payable	\$—	\$ 269,721	\$—	\$ 269,721
Long-term loans payable	—	453,878	—	453,878
Liabilities total	\$—	\$ 723,599	\$—	\$ 723,599

(Note) Description of valuation techniques and inputs used in the calculation of fair value

Securities and investment securities

Listed stocks and government bonds are valued based on quoted market prices. Since listed stocks and government bonds are traded in active markets, their fair value is classified as Level 1 fair value.

Derivative transaction

The fair value of derivative transactions is calculated based on the prices posted by the counterparty financial institutions and classified as Level 2 fair value.

The fair value of interest rate swaps that qualify for special treatment is included in the fair value of the relevant borrowings because they are accounted for as an integral part of Long-term loans payable that are hedged (see “Long-term loans payable” below).

Notes receivable, accounts receivable from completed construction contracts and other

The fair value of these receivables is calculated based on the present value of each receivable classified by a certain period of time, discounted by the interest rate that takes into account the period until maturity and credit risk, and is classified as Level 2 fair value.

Bonds payable

The fair value of the bonds payable issued by the Company is based on quoted market prices. The fair value of the bonds payable is classified as Level 2 fair value because the bonds payable have quoted market prices but are not traded in an active market.

Long-term loans payable

The fair value of these loans is calculated by discounting the total amount of principal and interest by the interest rate that would be applicable to a similar new issue or borrowing, and is classified as Level 2 fair value. Long-term loans payable with floating interest rates mainly qualify for special treatment as interest rate swaps (see “Derivative transaction” above), and are calculated by discounting the total amount of principal and interest accounted for together with the interest rate swaps by the reasonably estimated interest rate that would be applicable if similar borrowings were made.

23. Segment information

(Segment information)

1. General information about reportable segments

The reportable segments of the Group are components for which discrete financial information is available and whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Executive Committee to make decisions about resource allocation and to assess performance.

The Company is organized into business units based on their products and services and has 3 reported segments as follows:

- (1) Domestic civil engineering segment Construction of domestic civil engineering and other
- (2) Domestic building construction segment Construction of domestic building construction and other
- (3) Overseas segment Construction of overseas and other

2. Information about basis of measurement of reported segment sales, income or loss, assets, and other items

The accounting policies of the segments are substantially the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies in Note 3. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating income or loss.

Intersegment sales and transfers are based on prevailing market price.

The Company do not allocate assets to business segments.

3. Information about amount of reportable segment sales, income or loss, assets and other items and disaggregation on the revenue

	Millions of yen							
	Reportable segment				Other (Note1)	Total	Adjustments (Note 2)	Recorded amount on consolidated statement of income (Note 3)
	Domestic civil engineering segment	Domestic building construction segment	Overseas segment	Total				
Year ended March 31, 2024								
Net sales:								
Japan	¥266,406	¥189,272	¥ —	¥455,678	¥11,107	¥466,785	¥ —	¥466,785
Southeast Asia	—	—	132,130	132,130	—	132,130	—	132,130
Other	—	—	18,509	18,509	—	18,509	—	18,509
Revenue from contracts with customers	266,406	189,272	150,639	606,317	11,107	617,424	—	617,424
Revenue from other	34	1	—	35	249	284	—	284
Sales to third parties	266,440	189,273	150,639	606,352	11,356	617,708	—	617,708
Intersegment sales and transfers	225	5	—	230	2,711	2,941	(2,941)	—
Total	266,665	189,278	150,639	606,582	14,067	620,649	(2,941)	617,708
Segment income(loss)	27,815	4,857	(4,154)	28,518	631	29,149	3	29,152
Other item:								
Depreciation	4,252	561	2,256	7,069	499	7,568	(3)	7,565

Notes

- (1) Division of “Other” includes domestic real estate development, shipbuilding, leasing business, insurance business and environment business.
- (2) The adjustment of segment income (loss) is intersegment elimination.
- (3) Segment income (loss) is adjusted with operating profit in the consolidated statement of income.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2025	Millions of yen							
	Reportable segment				Other (Note1)	Total	Adjustments (Note 2)	Recorded amount on consolidated statement of income (Note 3)
	Domestic civil engineering segment	Domestic building construction segment	Overseas segment	Total				
Net sales:								
Japan	¥307,275	¥254,548	¥ —	¥561,823	¥12,196	¥574,019	¥ —	¥574,019
Southeast Asia	—	—	145,049	145,049	1,434	146,483	—	146,483
Other	—	—	6,748	6,748	—	6,748	—	6,748
Revenue from contracts with customers	307,275	254,548	151,797	713,620	13,630	727,250	—	727,250
Revenue from other	8	1	—	9	233	242	—	242
Sales to third parties	307,283	254,549	151,797	713,629	13,863	727,492	—	727,492
Intersegment sales and transfers	224	33	—	257	2,788	3,045	(3,045)	—
Total	307,507	254,582	151,797	713,886	16,651	730,537	(3,045)	727,492
Segment income(loss)	27,772	9,005	(15,603)	21,174	519	21,693	5	21,698
Other item:								
Depreciation	4,901	521	2,768	8,190	494	8,684	(3)	8,681

Year ended March 31, 2025	Thousands of U.S. dollars							
	Reportable segment				Other (Note1)	Total	Adjustments (Note 2)	Recorded amount on consolidated statement of income (Note 3)
	Domestic civil engineering segment	Domestic building construction segment	Overseas segment	Total				
Net sales:								
Japan	\$2,054,938	\$1,702,324	\$ —	\$3,757,262	\$81,559	\$3,838,821	\$ —	\$3,838,821
Southeast Asia	—	—	970,033	970,033	9,589	979,622	—	979,622
Other	—	—	45,129	45,129	—	45,129	—	45,129
Revenue from contracts with customers	2,054,938	1,702,324	1,015,162	4,772,424	91,148	4,863,572	—	4,863,572
Revenue from other	54	4	—	58	1,558	1,616	—	1,616
Sales to third parties	2,054,992	1,702,328	1,015,162	4,772,482	92,706	4,865,188	—	4,865,188
Intersegment sales and transfers	1,500	218	—	1,718	18,650	20,368	(20,368)	—
Total	2,056,492	1,702,546	1,015,162	4,774,200	111,356	4,885,556	(20,368)	4,865,188
Segment income(loss)	185,731	60,223	(104,347)	141,607	3,467	145,074	32	145,106
Other item:								
Depreciation	32,774	3,487	18,511	54,772	3,302	58,074	(19)	58,055

Notes

- (1) Division of “Other” includes domestic real estate development, shipbuilding, leasing business, insurance business and environment business.
- (2) The adjustment of segment income (loss) is intersegment elimination.
- (3) Segment income (loss) is adjusted with operating profit in the consolidated statement of income.

(Related information)

For the year ended March 31, 2024

1. Information of each products and service
Please refer to above.

2. Geographical information

(1) Net sales

Japan	Southeast Asia	Other	Total
¥466,957 million	¥132,242 million	¥18,510 million	¥617,708 million

- Note 1. Net sales are based on customer location, and are divided by country or region.
2. Net sales in Southeast Asia include ¥89,591 million in Singapore.

(2) Property, plant and equipment

Japan	Southeast Asia	Other	Total
¥82,543 million	¥13,165 million	¥570 million	¥96,278 million

Note: Property, plant and equipment in Southeast Asia includes ¥12,918 million in Singapore.

3. Each main customer

Name of Customer	Net sales	Related segment
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism in Japan	¥115,864 million	Domestic civil engineering segment Domestic building construction segment

For the year ended March 31, 2025

1. Information of each products and service
Please refer to above.

2. Geographical information

(1) Net sales

Japan	Southeast Asia	Other	Total
¥574,163 million \$3,839,788 thousand	¥146,580 million \$980,272 thousand	¥6,749 million \$45,128 thousand	¥727,492 million \$4,865,188 thousand

Note 1. Net sales are based on customer location, and are divided by country or region.

2. Net sales in Southeast Asia include ¥96,553 million (U.S. \$ 645,708 thousand) in Singapore.

(2) Property, plant and equipment

Japan	Southeast Asia	Other	Total
¥110,485 million \$738,879 thousand	¥14,536 million \$97,208 thousand	¥12,291 million \$82,203 thousand	¥137,312 million \$918,290 thousand

Note: Property, plant and equipment in Southeast Asia includes ¥13,812 million (U.S. \$ 92,370 thousand) in Singapore.

3. Each main customer

Name of Customer	Net sales	Related segment
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism in Japan	¥105,158 million \$703,256 thousand	Domestic civil engineering segment Domestic building construction segment

(Information related to Impairment loss on fixed assets by reportable segment)

For the year ended March 31, 2024

- There is no impairment loss divided by reportable segment.
- The amount and contents of the impairment loss which is not divided by reportable segment are omitted to disclose to Note 14 Extraordinary losses.

For the year ended March 31, 2025

- There is no impairment loss divided by reportable segment.
- The amount and contents of the impairment loss which is not divided by reportable segment are omitted to disclose to Note 14 Extraordinary losses.

(Information related to the amortization of goodwill and unamortized balances)

For the year ended March 31, 2024

	Millions of yen						
	Reportable segment				Other	Adjustments	Total
	Domestic civil engineering segment	Domestic building construction segment	Overseas segment	Total			
Amortization	¥—	¥—	¥ 335	¥ 335	¥—	¥—	¥ 335
Balance at the end of current period	—	—	1,321	1,321	—	—	1,321

Note: impairment loss was recorded for ¥893 million of goodwill.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2025

	Millions of yen						
	Reportable segment				Other	Adjustments	Total
	Domestic civil engineering segment	Domestic building construction segment	Overseas segment	Total			
Amortization	¥—	¥—	¥ 214	¥ 214	¥—	¥—	¥ 214
Balance at the end of current period	—	—	653	653	—	—	653

	Thousands of U.S. dollars						
	Reportable segment				Other	Adjustments	Total
	Domestic civil engineering segment	Domestic building construction segment	Overseas segment	Total			
Amortization	\$—	\$—	\$1,434	\$1,434	\$—	\$—	\$1,434
Balance at the end of current period	—	—	4,364	4,364	—	—	4,364

Note: impairment loss was recorded for ¥542 million (U.S. \$ 3,623 thousand) of goodwill.

(Information related to gains on negative goodwill by reportable segments)

For the year ended March 31, 2024

None

For the year ended March 31, 2025

None

24. Amounts per share

1. Per share information is summarized as follows:

	Yen		U.S. dollars
	2024	2025	2025
Net assets excluding non-controlling interests per share	¥607.35	¥610.56	\$4.08
Net income attributable to owners of parent per share	62.73	44.12	0.30

Basic net income attributable to owners of parent per share is calculated by the weighted average number of outstanding common stocks during the year. Incidentally, shares held by BBT are included in treasury shares to be deducted from the average number of shares during of the year in calculating it. The average number of treasury shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2024 and 2025 were 1,026 thousand and 3,610 thousand, including 814 thousand and 929 thousand of shares and held by BBT, respectively.

Basic net assets excluding non-controlling interests per share are calculated by the number of outstanding common stocks at the end of the year. Incidentally, shares held by BBT are included in treasury shares to be deducted from the number of shares at the end of the year in calculating it. The number of treasury shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2024 and 2025 were 1,157 thousand and 4,204 thousand, including 945 thousand and 926 thousand of shares and held by BBT, respectively.

2. For the year ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, diluted net income attributable to owners of parent per share is not disclosed, because the dilutive potential of shares of common stock is none.

25. Significant subsequent events

1. Dividends

For the year ended March 31, 2025

The following distribution of retained earnings of the Company, which has not been reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025, was approved at the annual general shareholders' meeting held on June 24, 2025 and became effective June 25, 2025:

	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2025	2025
Cash dividends (¥ 12 (U.S. \$ 0.08) per share)	¥3,393	\$22,690

Dividends for shares held by BBT amounted to ¥ 11 million (U.S. \$ 74 thousand) are included in dividends in accordance with the resolution at the annual general shareholders' meeting on June 24, 2025.

2. Acquisition of treasury shares

The Company resolved the item related to the acquisition of treasury shares at the Board of Directors Meeting held on May 9, 2025, in accordance with the Article 156 of the Companies Act, which is applicable as the replacement of Article 165, Paragraph 3 of the said Act, as detailed below. The acquisition was completed on July 14, 2025.

(1) Reason for acquisition of treasury shares

The Company decided to acquire its treasury shares in order to enhance the shareholders' value per share and to improve the capital efficiency.

(2) Matters concerning acquisition of treasury shares

Type of share to be acquired	Common stock of the Company
Number of shares to be acquired	Up to 7,500 thousand shares (2.7% of the total outstanding shares excluding treasury shares)
Total cost of acquisition	Up to ¥ 5,000 million
Period of acquisition	From May 12, 2025 to September 30, 2025
Method of acquisition	Market purchases on the Tokyo Stock Exchange

(3) Result of acquisition

Type of share acquired	Common stock of the Company
Number of shares acquired	5,623,400 shares
Total amount of shares acquired	4,999,949,160 yen
Period of acquisition	From May 12, 2025 to July 14, 2025
Method of acquisition	Market purchases on the Tokyo Stock Exchange

3. Issuance of bonds

The Company resolved to issue unsecured bonds with the following terms and conditions at the board of directors' meeting held on August 7, 2025.

(1) Class of bonds	Domestic Unsecured Straight Bonds (10th)
(2) Total amount of issuance	No more than ¥10 billion
(3) Issue price	¥100 (\$0.67) for face value of ¥100 (\$0.67)
(4) Maturity	3 to 5 years
(5) Interest rate	Not more than yield of government bond with the same maturity plus 1.0%
(6) Date of issuance	Any date between August 8, 2025 and March 31, 2026 However, if the bonds are offered during this period, payments after this period will be accepted.
(7) Redemption schedule	Redemption at maturity
(8) Use of proceeds	Working capital, redemptions and capital investments
(9) Collateral and guarantee	No collateral and guarantee
(10) Determination of terms and conditions of issuance and offer	The authority to determine the total amount, issuance date, interest rate and other required matters related to the issuance of bonds shall be granted to the representative director and head of corporate administration divisions group within the scope described above and shall be reported at the first board of directors' meeting held after the decision is made.



Independent Auditor’s Report

The Board of Directors
PENTA-OCEAN CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

The Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of PENTA-OCEAN CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD. and its consolidated subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at March 31, 2025, and the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in net assets, and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at March 31, 2025, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Japan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of the audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming the auditor’s opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.



Estimation of total construction revenue and total construction costs using the method of recognizing revenue over time	
Description of Key Audit Matter	Auditor’s Response
PENTA-OCEAN CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD. (the “Company”) and its consolidated subsidiaries primarily engage in domestic civil engineering, domestic building construction and overseas construction, and enter into long-term contracts with customers to cater to the specifications of customers over certain periods of time. As described in “(15) Recognition of major income and expense” under Note 3 “Summary of significant accounting policies” to the consolidated financial statements, the performance obligations on completion of projects and delivery to the customers based on construction contracts with the customers under the construction business, which is the main business, are determined to be satisfied over time mainly because the control is transferred to the customers with the progress of projects. The revenues are recognized over time in accordance with the progress based on satisfaction of performance obligations (progress toward completion of construction). The Company’s net sales of completed construction contracts using the method of recognizing revenue over time amounts to 654,201 million yen, covering 89.9% of total net sales of 727,491 million yen in the Consolidated Statements of Income, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025. Net sales of completed construction contracts using the method of recognizing revenue over time is measured by multiplying total construction revenue by progress toward completion of construction. Total construction revenue is determined by adding the amounts agreed in contracts and estimated amounts substantially agreed with customers with whom contracts have not yet been entered into. Further, the measurement of progress towards completion of construction is determined based on the ratio of construction costs incurred (costs incurred) for construction performed up to the end of the fiscal year compared to the estimated total construction costs.	We mainly performed the following audit procedures to evaluate the adequacy of estimates of total construction revenue and total construction costs used in applying the method of recognizing revenue over time and recognizing provision for loss on construction contracts by the Company. (1) Evaluation of internal control We evaluated the design and operating effectiveness of the following internal controls relating to estimates of total construction revenue and total construction costs. ① Total construction revenue The process in which documents indicating the amounts of consideration based on substantial agreements made between parties and details of such agreements, which form the basis of estimates of the amounts for which contracts have not yet been entered into with customers, are prepared by persons in charge of the construction work who have specialized knowledge and are approved by authorized persons who are responsible for the reliability of the profit and loss management of the construction work. ② Total construction costs • The process in which operating budgets, which form the basis of estimates of the total construction costs, are prepared by persons in charge of the construction work who have specialized knowledge and are approved by authorized persons who are responsible for the reliability of the profit and loss management of the construction work. • The process for verifying that each element of the total construction costs is calculated by accumulating in detail objective prices, such as standard unit prices approved internally and quotations obtained from external sources.



The calculation method for measuring net sales of completed construction contracts using the method of recognizing revenue over time is as shown below.

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Net sales of completed construction contracts} \\ &= \text{Total construction revenue} \\ &\quad \times \text{Progress towards completion of} \\ &\quad \text{construction} \left(\frac{\text{Costs incurred}}{\text{Total construction costs}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

As described in Note 4 "Notes on accounting estimates", if it is likely that total construction cost will exceed total construction revenue and if the amount can be reasonably estimated, then the amount resulting from deducting the profit or loss already recorded from the expected amount of the excess of costs over revenue is accounted for as provision for loss on construction contracts. The Company's provision for loss on construction contracts amounts to 5,623 million yen, covering 90.8% of total provision for loss on construction contracts of 6,191 million yen in the Consolidated Balance Sheets, at the end of the current fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

(1) Total construction revenue

Although construction contracts may potentially be modified due to new agreements with customers during construction, there are cases where the amounts of such modifications are not determined each time the modifications of construction contracts are made. Accordingly, with regards to changes in consideration, if modifications to construction contracts that have not yet been entered into are to be included in total construction revenue, it is necessary to reliably estimate the amount of consideration based on substantial agreements made among parties and the details of such agreements.

Determinations of whether agreements are substantial and estimates of amounts of consideration involve subjectivity since they are based on discussions with customers and thus involve uncertainty.

- The process for estimating the total construction costs timely and appropriately in accordance with the status of construction work, the amount of construction costs actually incurred versus the budget, and changes in specifications instructed by customers.
- The process in which the profit or loss for each construction contract is reported at the closing date by persons in charge of the construction work and is approved by authorized persons who are responsible for the reliability of the profit and loss management of the construction work.

(2) Evaluation of the adequacy of estimates

We identified those construction contracts that involve a relatively high degree of uncertainty over the estimates of the total construction revenue and total construction costs, in light of factors such as the scale of construction, profit and loss on construction, and status of construction work, and performed the following audit procedures as a response to the uncertainties of each construction contract.

① Total construction revenue

- For estimates of amounts for which contracts have not yet been entered into with customers, we inspected documents such as work order from customers, order to commence work in advance, minutes of negotiations with customers, and quotations, and evaluated the status of agreements with customers and amount of consideration thereof.
- We evaluated the process for estimating the total construction revenue by comparing prior estimates of amounts for which contracts have not yet been entered into with customers with the subsequent status of the contracts or re-estimated amounts.



(2) Total construction costs

Considering that construction contracts are highly individual and carried out in accordance with fundamental specifications and work details instructed by customers, it is difficult to apply a uniform rule for making estimates of total construction costs. Accordingly, estimates of total construction costs involve certain assumptions and judgments that are based on specialized knowledge and experience in construction, and thus involve uncertainty.

Further, given that constructions are generally long-term in nature, there may be potential modifications in construction contracts, changes in weather and sea conditions and fluctuations in construction material prices and labor prices during construction, thus making timely and appropriate revisions of total construction costs complex.

Based on the above, we have determined the estimation of total construction revenue and total construction costs, which is a component in calculating progress toward completion of construction, to be a key audit matter due to its particular significance for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

② Total construction costs

- We inspected the most recent operating budget prepared in a timely manner that serve as the basis for the estimate of the total construction costs, and examined whether the estimated costs were consistent with the content of the construction contracts, calculated by accumulating the construction costs by category of work, and whether unusual amounts of adjustment items were not included in the operating budget.
- We compared the prior estimate of the total construction costs with the estimate at the closing date, and for the changes in costs above a certain threshold, we examined whether the details of such changes were consistent with the current status of construction work by making inquiries regarding the reasons for the revisions, and reconciling the changes with the work schedules, quotations from subcontractors, and other documents.
- We made inquiries regarding the status of the construction, the existence of events resulting in changes to the total construction costs, and the determination of whether revisions to the total construction costs were necessary, and examined whether the responses were consistent with the work schedules and the construction costs incurred.
- We inspected construction sites of certain contracts (including remote inspections) and examined whether the status of construction was consistent with the estimate of the total construction costs and progress towards completion of construction.
- We evaluated the process for estimating the total construction costs by comparing the prior estimate of total construction costs with the subsequent outcome of total construction costs or re-estimated amounts.

In addition, using a progress anomaly detection tool (tool that leverages machine learning to detect or predict abnormal construction progress for projects where the method of satisfying performance



	obligations and recognizing revenue over time based on forecasts of progress towards completion of construction is applied, instances of construction contracts whose total construction costs exceed total construction revenue, and any unusual timing of cost incurrence), construction projects were identified in which the actual progress exceeded a certain threshold ahead of the expected progress, and we inspected the work schedule and payment control sheets, made inquiries of those responsible for construction, and determined work categories causing any variation in construction progress for contracts. Furthermore, we reconciled the invoices from subcontractors in charge of specific work categories, inspected on-site photos showing the construction status near the fiscal year end, and examined whether they were consistent with the actual progress of the construction work.
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Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the FINANCIAL STATEMENTS that contains audited consolidated financial statements, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for preparation and disclosure of the other information. The Corporate Auditor and the Board of Corporate Auditors are responsible for overseeing the Group's reporting process of the other information.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.



Responsibilities of Management, the Corporate Auditor and the Board of Corporate Auditors for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and disclosing, as required by accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, matters related to going concern.

The Corporate Auditor and the Board of Corporate Auditors are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.
- Consider internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for our risk assessments, while the purpose of the audit of the consolidated financial statements is not expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.



- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Corporate Auditor and the Board of Corporate Auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Corporate Auditor and the Board of Corporate Auditors with a statement that we have complied with the ethical requirements regarding independence that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Japan, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied to reduce threats to an acceptable level.

From the matters communicated with the Corporate Auditor and the Board of Corporate Auditors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor’s report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Convenience Translation

The U.S. dollar amounts in the accompanying consolidated financial statements with respect to the year ended March 31, 2025 are presented solely for convenience. Our audit also included the translation of Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts and, in our opinion, such translation has been made on the basis described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

Fee-related Information

The fees for the audits of the financial statements of PENTA-OCEAN CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD. and its subsidiaries and other services provided by us and other EY member firms for the year ended March 31, 2025 are 120 million yen and 12 million yen, respectively.

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited



Interest Required to Be Disclosed by the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan

Our firm and its designated engagement partners do not have any interest in the Group which is required to be disclosed pursuant to the provisions of the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan.

Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC
Tokyo, Japan

August 27, 2025

/s/ 中川 政人
Masato Nakagawa
Designated Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

/s/ 大石 晃一郎
Koichiro Oishi
Designated Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

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**Non-Consolidated
Financial Statements**

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets (Unaudited)

Penta-Ocean Construction Co., Ltd.
As of March 31, 2024 and 2025

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2025	2025
Current assets:			
Cash and deposits	¥ 54,671	¥ 51,195	\$ 342,375
Trade receivables:			
Notes	1,784	3,028	20,249
Accounts	314,903	373,312	2,496,569
Subsidiaries and affiliates	3,895	11,361	75,980
Inventories:			
Costs on uncompleted construction contracts	14,841	15,771	105,470
Real estate for sale and development projects in progress	386	435	2,909
Raw materials and supplies	1,208	1,280	8,562
Other	10,573	6,542	43,743
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(342)	(932)	(6,233)
Total current assets	401,919	461,992	3,089,624
Non-current assets:			
Property, plant and equipment:			
Land	31,476	31,475	210,494
Buildings and structures	37,730	37,821	252,934
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	20,186	21,386	143,020
Dredgers and vessels	43,282	42,627	285,072
Construction in progress	443	29,096	194,582
Other	279	322	2,157
Total property, plant and equipment	133,396	162,727	1,088,259
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(76,432)	(78,631)	(525,856)
Property, plant and equipment — net	56,964	84,096	562,403
Intangible assets:	1,125	1,378	9,219
Investments and other assets:			
Stock of and long-term loans receivable from subsidiaries and affiliates	36,642	33,374	223,194
Investment securities	20,504	17,836	119,283
Deferred tax assets	4,148	4,046	27,055
Other	10,760	11,455	76,605
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(4,276)	(4,245)	(28,389)
Total investments and other assets	67,778	62,466	417,748
Total non-current assets	125,867	147,940	989,370
Total assets	¥527,786	¥609,932	\$4,078,994

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2025	2025
Current liabilities:			
Short-term loans payable			
Bank	¥ 31,434	¥ 44,739	\$ 299,201
Commercial papers	—	9,961	66,617
Current portion of long-term loans payable and bonds payable	10,622	20,622	137,912
Trade payable:			
Accounts	127,004	137,174	917,367
Subsidiaries and affiliates	9,117	13,294	88,906
Advance received on uncompleted construction contracts	40,492	28,538	190,850
Deposits received	78,722	98,722	660,214
Income taxes payable	7,003	1,738	11,623
Provision for loss on construction contracts	7,923	5,624	37,610
Provision for warranties for completed construction	1,271	1,240	8,290
Provision for bonuses	2,980	2,999	20,056
Other	2,753	2,705	18,089
Total current liabilities	319,321	367,356	2,456,735
Non-current liabilities:			
Bonds payable	41,000	31,000	207,316
Long-term loans payable	16,173	49,032	327,907
Provision for retirement benefits	615	750	5,018
Provision for board benefit trust	423	492	3,293
Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation	3,680	3,788	25,331
Other	219	13,953	93,310
Total non-current liabilities	62,110	99,015	662,175
Total liabilities	381,431	466,371	3,118,910
Net assets:			
Capital stock	30,450	30,450	203,638
Authorized - 599,135,000 shares			
Issued shares - 286,013,910 shares in 2024 and 2025			
Capital surplus			
Legal capital surplus	12,380	12,380	82,790
Other capital surplus	6,007	6,007	40,174
Total capital surplus	18,387	18,387	122,964
Retained earnings			
Reserve for advanced depreciation of non-current assets	64	57	387
General reserve	60,000	65,000	434,695
Retained earnings brought forward	27,958	23,531	157,365
Total retained earnings	88,022	88,588	592,447
Less: Treasury share	(774)	(2,760)	(18,456)
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	6,270	5,007	33,491
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	23	19	121
Revaluation reserve for land	3,977	3,870	25,879
Total net assets	146,355	143,561	960,084
Total liabilities and net assets	¥527,786	¥609,932	\$4,078,994

Non-Consolidated Statements of Income (Unaudited)

Penta-Ocean Construction Co., Ltd.
For the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2025	2025
Construction business:			
Net sales	¥565,392	¥668,769	\$4,472,474
Cost of sales	517,447	626,551	4,190,138
Gross profit	47,945	42,218	282,336
Other:			
Net sales	478	300	2,003
Cost of sales	258	150	1,000
Gross profit	220	150	1,003
Total:			
Total net sales	565,870	669,069	4,474,477
Total cost of sales	517,705	626,701	4,191,138
Total gross profit	48,165	42,368	283,339
Selling, general and administrative expenses	21,828	23,572	157,639
Operating income	26,337	18,796	125,700
Non-operating income:			
Interest and dividends income	879	746	4,990
Interest and dividends income from subsidiaries and affiliates	2,781	1,520	10,164
Other	564	204	1,364
	4,224	2,470	16,518
Non-operating expenses:			
Interest expenses	1,940	2,355	15,750
Foreign exchange losses	—	632	4,226
Provision of allowance for doubtful accounts	428	484	3,237
Other	285	398	2,662
	2,653	3,869	25,875
Ordinary income	27,908	17,397	116,343
Extraordinary income	1,232	1,305	8,729
Extraordinary losses	4,169	2,518	16,842
Income before income taxes	24,971	16,184	108,230
Income taxes:			
Current	7,693	4,800	32,097
Deferred	513	565	3,777
Total income taxes	8,206	5,365	35,874
Net income	¥ 16,765	¥ 10,819	\$ 72,356
Net income per share of common stock	Yen		U.S. dollars
Basic	¥ 58.83	¥ 38.31	\$ 0.26